

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

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HAWAIIAN AND COAST LABOR UNIONS.

There is absolutely no benefit to be gained by the Hawaiian stevedores of Honolulu affiliating with the longshoremen of San Francisco and if they are wise they will tear up their petition, enter into no entangling alliances and end their dealings with Walking Delegate Ewaliko of Hilo. At the present time the local stevedores have an excellent organization of their own in the Longshoremen's Association, the "Poola," an organization that stands for mere of the true principles of unionism than any mainland organization that they might enter.

The Poola now help their fellow members, work together for mutual advancement, have a recognized standing in the community and handle their own association fees. By making that union an insignificant annex to the mainland union, the principal share that Hawaiians would have of union benefits would be to send their monthly dues off to support mainland agitators and dig up assessments to help maintain strikes from New Orleans to Boston and from San Diego to Portland. Already the mainland leaders are intimating that the Hawaiians would be unionists would be proving themselves by contributing to the McNamara defense fund, a fund out of all proportion for the object announced. It requires no half a million dollars to secure a man a fair trial in America and the unionists are simply making of the McNamaras an excuse to raise a bigger salary fund for themselves. Either this, or some corrupt use of money is planned.

In respect to the attitude being taken by the local waterfront workers among the Hawaiians against the Japanese it would appear that the Hawaiians are shortsighted in the extreme. Do the Hawaiians ever stop to think that they are sowing the wind to reap the tempest? Every year the number of Japanese voters in these islands will double for some years to come, while every year the number of Hawaiian voters grows less. Today the Hawaiians in voting strength outnumber the Japanese and Chinese by many to one; but the day is within sight when the oriental voters of Hawaii will outnumber the Hawaiians. Do the Hawaiians not realize that what they propose to do to the Japanese and Korean stevedores today, the orientals will later do to them?

The Hawaiians have listened to false teachings in all this labor union business. They are being taught to further misuse their political power. Throughout Hawaii the Hawaiians have always been given the preference because their with preferences to show maintained an aloha for the native sons. But, if the Hawaiians began to follow the orders of any San Francisco agitator, or begin to presume upon what backing they may think they will receive from the mainland, to make trouble here, that minute the aloha would disappear and preferences would vanish.

Coast unionists desire to "get a foothold in Honolulu" not for the benefit of the local stevedores, but in order that the Hawaiians may be made use of in the event of trouble between the steamship companies and the San Francisco or Northwest unions. Suppose word should be sent to the Honolulu union—if one be formed—that the steamers of certain lines are to be left alone by union stevedores, the American-Hawaiian boats, for instance? Could all the force of Honolulu unionism prevent work going ahead on those ships? Not as long as the plantations have Japanese ready to break Hawaiian strikes and eager to break them, in return for the Hawaiian activity when the Japanese walked out. And, can it be supposed that in such an event the American-Hawaiian or any other line would work with Hawaiian stevedores again?

Let the Hawaiians think twice before they commit themselves to the fate of mainland unionism and its policy of agitation. Against unionism in its true sense of combination for mutual help no man can have anything to advance in objection; to such unionism as is preached in San Francisco and echoed by such local agitators as Ewaliko, there is no good except to the man who bases his salary demands upon the troubles he creates for others.

TO ADVANCE INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

During the past five or six years there has been a growing feeling, both on the part of legislators as well as citizens at large, that definite and comprehensive plans should be undertaken to establish industrial schools throughout the country especially for the purpose of teaching the branches of agriculture, home economics, the trades and industries, and that appropriations from the treasury of the United States should be made for this purpose. To this end there have been introduced in congress the Lever Bill in the house and the Page Bill in the senate, a review of which, by Prof. John W. Gilmore, appears in this issue.

These bills are each supplementary to the other; the Page Bill being the more comprehensive. It provides briefly for the establishment of industrial schools and for the teaching of agriculture, home economics, the trades and industries in the high schools, State colleges, district agricultural schools and normal schools throughout the country. The appropriations made for these schools amount to eleven million dollars annually, which is at the rate of approximately one cent per month for each census person in the country. This, it will be recognized, is not a very excessive tax and certainly an economical form of education in increasing efficiency for those whom it will benefit most. These appropriations will be of especially great benefit to Hawaii in view of the fact that our interests are largely agricultural, and in view of the additional fact that it is especially desirable to adopt such methods in education as will increase the efficiency of our boys and girls. When one notes the very small proportion of children passing through the high school grades, it will be especially significant that whatever means may be adopted to increase the efficiency of those who go to work will be a great benefit.

It should be noted, however, that Hawaii is not waiting for federal appropriations for the consummation of such desires, for probably as much has been done in this Territory for industrial education, both by private and public means, as has been accomplished anywhere, and legislation has now been enacted which extends the compulsory school age and provides for industrial training. When these plans are put into effect Hawaii will be as well prepared for the granting of this federal aid as any other State or Territory.

Some of the main objections which have been brought against these measures is that the State should be required to bear a larger share of the cost of these schools, and furthermore, the measures provided mainly for agriculture. The present measures in congress largely obviate these objections in that other activities than agriculture are provided for and that also the States are called upon to bear a portion of the expenses, especially, such as providing lands and buildings and making part of the appropriation for carrying on the work.

These measures in their main import are practically sure of passage in time. No doubt their passage could be assured and hastened by all citizens, both rural and urban, becoming acquainted with their content and urging their passage on the basis of their advantages to the community. It might be suggested in this connection that our own civic, mercantile and political organizations throughout the Territory pass resolutions favoring these measures and forward them to the committee on agriculture and forestry in both house and senate. As the bill also provides that all unnecessary machinery be eliminated in the administration of these appropriations, it will also be pertinent that we avoid as much as may be, duplication of effort in our own administration of educational affairs.

THE JAPANESE MINISTERIAL CHANGE.

The retirement of the Katsura Ministry in Japan and the organization of a cabinet by Marquis Saionji, who was Katsura's predecessor in office has been expected for some time. Thus parliamentary government in Japan seems tending toward the two-party system on the English model, although Japan has no two parties corresponding to Conservatives and Liberals, and there is no responsibility of ministers to parliament, says The Nation, commenting on the expected news. One thing that may be expected with the passing of Premier Katsura is a relaxation of the rigorous policy of suppression which has been felt in the field of literature, art, and economics, as well as politics. Significant indications of an extraordinary state of affairs in the Mikado's Empire are continually breaking out in the western press. Workingmen's organizations are being persecuted, books and the theater are censored, the newspapers are under strict supervision. The recent so-called anarchist trial with its whole-sale hangings aroused a sense of horror all over the world. The rulers of Japan will find it harder to meet the ideas of the West than they found it to meet the West's battleships and cannon.

IRISH HOME RULE SEEMS NEAR.

The unexpected violence which accompanied the expected strike among the dock laborers and the transportation men of England and Wales and the reports of London and Liverpool in the possession of mobs barely controlled by fifty thousand soldiers, crowded out of public interest for the time being the signal victory recently won by the Asquith government against the members of the hereditary house, a victory by which is lost to the lords forever the tremendous power they have had for centuries in shaping British legislation. The greatest interest that will be taken in Asquith's victory by Americans is the probability it presents for home rule for Ireland within the next three or four years. The Irish leaders are confident that the way is now open to home rule, and from the recent statement of Home Secretary Churchill in the house of commons that the government intended to pass a home rule measure during the present parliament their confidence seems to some extent justified. It must be remembered, however, that the lords will still be able to delay the passage of such a bill two years and they can be depended upon to delay home rule so long as it is possible for them to do so. The earliest bill could not be introduced until next spring, and it would be strongly fought in the house of commons. The lords would then throw it out, and some time must elapse before it could be again presented, so much depends on whether the government will be able to hold out that long.

An election with the parliament bill as an issue probably would result favorably to the government, but an election over the question of home rule for Ireland is another matter.

There is an increasing number of people in England formerly opposed to home rule who are now prepared to give Ireland a local self-government, which is all that John Redmond asks at present, and accordingly the prospects of an election on this issue are not as threatening as heretofore.

The Irish press adopts a moderate tone in discussing the passage of the veto bill. The Irish Times of Dublin says that it is only the first step in a bitter and prolonged controversy.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says:

The curtain falls on the discomfiture of the peers and the inveterate enemies of Irish nationality, only to rise straight up on that nationality in its triumph.

The Irish Daily Independent of Dublin says:

So far as Ireland is concerned, the lords may keep home rule back two years, and a feeble measure as well as a bold one will receive the same treatment at their hands. In these circumstances the government should face the question boldly.

MOSQUITO NECESSITIES.

The attention of President Pratt of the board of health is called to an interview in this issue respecting the futility of the present mosquito work and the necessity for further work along other lines. We believe that the one quoted knows exactly what he is talking about. At any rate, the public will agree that the results of the mosquito fighting during the past year have been nothing. Honolulu is worse mosquito-afflicted today than at any time for some years, partly the result of the recent hot spell, partly the result of allowing mosquito-breeding spots to remain untouched, because of lack of authority to enforce regulations that touched property rights.

Another interview in this issue touches upon the mosquito question. A tourist asks what excuse Honolulu is prepared to make for allowing the Waikiki swamps to continue? Naturally, after a tourist has been stung as frequently as the average Honolulu during the past two or three weeks, he is curious to know why a city apparently as rich as this one is and with people apparently as intelligent tolerates such places as the swamps of Waikiki, the taro patches of Kalihi, the pig sties of Moiliili and the cesspool of Waipio. What this tourist asks in public, undoubtedly the majority ask themselves in private.

And what answer can we give? Kamaeinas know that we have these things because we have always had them, but tourists and malhinis, while they may accept the explanation for what it is worth, can not get over the wonder of it.

President Pratt, as we have pointed out, has greater power and more money appropriated for his department than any other president of the board of health has had since annexation. It is up to him to use his power and his money to their limit. The former president struggled hard to increase the usefulness of the department and has turned it over in good running order. The new president can not wind it up and get it going any too soon.

BRITISH LOYALTY VERSUS RECIPROCITY.

The speech made last night by Premier McBride of British Columbia, in opening the Conservative campaign for anti-reciprocity in the Western Province, is a fair sample of the Conservative argument against the American Reciprocity Treaty being used from the Pacific to the Atlantic throughout the Dominion. From an economic standpoint, Canadians are in favor of reciprocity overwhelmingly except in the manufacturing Province of Ontario and the sole hope of a Conservative victory at the polls next month and the defeat of the reciprocity proposal rests upon raising the annexation bogey and stampeding the British loyalists into supporting the anti-Laurierites under the impression that by so doing they are voicing their loyalty to the British Empire.

The unfortunate speech of Speaker Champ Clark, in which he jocularly referred to the impending annexation of Canada, is being used as anti-reciprocity campaign literature of the finest obtainable brand and the "Old Flag" is being waved from a thousand Conservative platforms for its hypnotic effect upon Canadian voters. If Canadians favor reciprocity in a large majority, they also oppose the prospect of annexation by a majority still larger.

There is little chance that the frenzied appeals to British loyalty will convince the Canadian majority that they should forgo the benefits proffered in American reciprocity. Canadians are sufficiently assured of the loyalty of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to follow him still further in his policies, the greatest result of which has been the securing for Canada from America the chance of reciprocal trade on a basis freer than has been offered since the first days of Canadian confederation.

PRESIDENT D'ARRIAGA.

The election of Manuel A. Arriaga as the first president of the Republic of Portugal must be particularly pleasing to the Portuguese colony of Hawaii, as the premier Portuguese is a native of St. Michael, Azores, and spent the greater part of his life as boy and man in Funchal, Madeira. Thus he is known to the great majority of the Portuguese of Hawaii, by sight to nearly all, personally to many. In the Portuguese Camara dos Deputados, prior to the revolution, the now president sat as the representative of Funchal for several terms, one of the leading Republicans of the kingdom. When the call came from the provisional government for the selection of delegates to a constitutional convention, Madeira sent d'Arriaga, thus placing him in line for the presidency, to which he was yesterday elected.

President d'Arriaga has won his honors, if a lifetime of effort for the principles of democracy calls for a reward. Thirty years ago he was of such prominence in the Portuguese republican movement that Kiel's great revolutionary hymn, now the national anthem of the new Republic, was dedicated to him. For very many years that hymn, "A Portuguesa," was interdicted and its words and music forbidden. How it lived despite royalist suppression was shown during the revolution, when it burst forth on every hand and formed the musical accompaniment to the rattle of musketry and scream of shell during those few days of fighting which ended in the flight of Manuel.

The first acts of the constitutional assembly which yesterday placed d'Arriaga in the presidential chair were the adoption of a new flag and the official sanctioning of A Portuguesa as the new national anthem.

THE MODERN IDEA.

The idea that public buildings should be widely separated and jammed down among business structures appears to be strictly a local product, as much so as the supposition that a federal building must be a "barn-like structure."

The new buildings of the departments of state, justice and commerce, to be built at Washington constitute one of the greatest projects of the kind ever undertaken by the United States government and are to be harmoniously grouped.

This is one of the few times in the history of the world when a group of such importance has been conceived and studied as a whole, says the Popular Mechanics Magazine for September, each individual building subordinating itself to the group. It is this, rather than the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 (a cost not infrequently exceeded by single state or federal buildings) which makes the project remarkable. The administration has had but one end in view, namely the best results obtainable—a group composed of whole units, harmonious in itself, supplementing the existing architecture of Washington. A panoramic view of the proposed structures, shows how this idea has been carried out.

When the time comes to prepare the plans for the Honolulu federal building, the architect will doubtless design the building to become one of a harmonious group on Palace Square, which can be done.

JAPANESE SMALL FARMERS WILL WAGE FIERCE WAR UPON THE MEDITERRANEAN FLY

Japanese small farmers may effect a permanent organization next Sunday afternoon, when they will meet in the Japanese Club premises on Chaplain Lane, their first consideration being to learn more definitely what their relation is to the bureau of agriculture and forestry, and their second consideration being a desire to learn more of the ravages that may result through the visitation of the Mediterranean fly.

The Hawaii Shippo is largely responsible for the gathering of the small farmers, through articles which it has been publishing regarding agriculture and farming in the Hawaiian Islands.

The purpose being to arouse more enthusiasm among the Japanese small farmers and to acquaint them with the rules and regulations of the government concerning the raising of fruits, vegetables and farm products generally.

The articles had been widely read and a great deal of interest manifested in the subject. The result has been that the meeting for Sunday has been arranged for and it is hoped by the promoters that Dr. E. V. Wilcox of the United States experiment station, and Superintendent Hosmer of the territorial bureau of forestry, may find it convenient to be present to discuss agriculture and forestry.

SUGGESTS BATS AS ONE MEANS OF DOING AWAY WITH THE PREVAILING MOSQUITO PLAGUE

Honolulu has been fighting the mosquito with fish for some time and the fish have been enjoying it. Now the suggestion comes that the mosquito fighters import bats to carry on the work of extermination. The mosquito war would then be strictly up to date, with submarines and aeroplanes.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of bats for Hawaii. These nocturnal enemies of insects would not only consume mosquitoes but would turn themselves loose upon the Japanese beetles and the various breeds of fruit flies. It is difficult to foresee any way in which bats could become in their turn any sort of a pest.

H. G. Boswell, who spent several months recently in the San Carlos district of the Philippines, investigated

mosquito conditions there, mainly because there were no mosquitoes although every possible chance to breed them. All the time he was there he heard only one note, which only proved that mosquitoes were around and would be many if something did not keep them down.

"I hunted for the mosquito enemy," said Mr. Boswell yesterday, "and from what I could find I came away convinced that the bats and the night hawks after dark and the swallows during the day were to thank for the fact that we had to have no nets and no screens and no bites."

"I believe that the matter is well worth investigating. If bats can help us and no harm from their presence can be expected, let us by all means get them and be as free from mosquitoes as the Philippines."

PATTERSON CHANGES HIS MIND AGAIN

Tells Maui People He Won't Swear to Attempted Bribery Charge.

"Nuuanu Dam" Patterson has changed his mind again. Under date of August 21 he wrote to Marston Campbell stating he would swear to a statement that Contractor John Duggan, while under the influence of liquor, offered him \$5000 to withdraw his bid on Maui belt road and bridge work. According to news received by The Advertiser yesterday from Maui Mr. Patterson has changed his mind and will not respond to the request of the Maui loan fund commission to file an affidavit. He says he would be thankful if the newspapers would quit turning the spotlight on him.

However, since Mr. Patterson has named Duggan as the man, and as the latter has emphatically denied the Maui contractor's charge, it looks as if Patterson must still remain in the calumny.

"The whole business was barroom talk," is the way Patterson explains it in his letter to the superintendent of public works.

"Patterson is making false charges," is Contractor Duggan's reply. That portion of Mr. Patterson's letter to Marston Campbell which was given to the press yesterday reads as follows:

"In conversation with Mr. Pogue (vice chairman of the Maui loan fund commission) last Saturday, he requested me to make affidavit to a certain conversation which occurred between me and a contractor named Duggan in Waikuku. I would say in reply that Mr. Duggan was under the influence of liquor and the whole business was barroom talk. If it is demanded I will swear to this as the truth."

Contractor John Duggan, when seen by a reporter yesterday, came very close to using the short and ugly word in characterizing this letter. "The charge is absolutely untrue," he said. He declared that he never saw Patterson until he went to Maui to bid on the belt road contracts, and while there he did not have a moment with him in which he could have offered him \$5000. "Any of the contractors who were over there will say the same thing as I do, namely, there is nothing to the story," concluded Mr. Duggan.

As a result of that straight and strong denial Mr. Patterson may have to change his mind again and make that affidavit which he first said he would and then declared he wouldn't. Meanwhile he is still in the spotlight.

LOS ANGELES MAN TO SUCCEED RICHARDS

HILO, August 21.—The new manager of the Hilo and Hawaii Telephone Company, who is to take the place left vacant by the death of the late E. E. Richards, is an expert from Los Angeles, by the name of Stone. He is expected to arrive here during the first week of September.

The directors of the telephone company sought the advice of a prominent telephone man in Honolulu with regard to the securing of a first-class man to take charge of the Hilo company, and the appointment of Stone to the position is the result of the recommendation of the expert in Honolulu, who stated that Stone had been his principal assistant in several big pieces of telephone work in which he had been engaged on the mainland, and that he was an excellent man in the business all around.

ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT.

Cuts and bruises may be healed in about one-third the time required by the usual treatment by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It is an antiseptic and causes such injuries to heal without maturation. This liniment also relieves soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains. For sale by all Dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

EXPENSIVE STOWAWAY WILL BE DEPORTED

Japanese Boy May Cost T. K. K. Line a Thousand-Dollar Fine, or More.

If the T. K. K. liner Tenyo Maru, which is now speeding along the route to San Francisco, had been so unfortunate as to take a piece out of her bottom of some uncharted rock, off Midway, for instance, and had elected to go to the bottom of the briny deep, the passengers in one lifeboat, at least, would have found themselves in an uncomfortable position. This would have been the direct result of a Japanese stowaway presumed to have boarded the vessel at Yokohama and who forthwith ensconced himself in the lifeboat in question and proceeded to live on the water and provisions which are stored in every lifeboat on every big liner.

He was not discovered until he tried to make a landing at this port, but he is now in the hands of Inspector-in-Chief Raymond H. Brown of the immigration department awaiting deportation at the company's expense. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company stands subject to a fine of \$1000 which is automatically assessed by carrying a passenger not on the manifest and by the landing of a passenger without authority of either government.

The company found itself in a peculiar quandary yesterday, or rather its agents, Castle & Cooke, did when it tried to send the boy off on the Bayo Maru, which passed through the port yesterday en route to Japan from South America. It found that it could not send the boy off as a passenger for, under the American law, this ship cannot take passengers from this port not having been so licensed. Neither could it send him off as a member of the crew because the Japanese laws forbid the signing of a stowaway as a member of the crew. After finding these means closed to it the offender had to be carried back to the immigration depot, where he will be kept until the next available steamer, the America Maru, which is due here on the fifth of next month. It might be added that this is also at the company's expense. He has in fact, been an expensive stowaway, when the fine, the maintenance, and those lifeboat provisions are all taken into account.

COMING TO STUDY MEDITERRANEAN FLY

SAN FRANCISCO, August 12.—Edward K. Carnes, superintendent of the state insectary at Sacramento, has been selected by State Commissioner of Agriculture J. W. Jeffrey to make an expert investigation of the Mediterranean fruit fly's ravages in the Hawaiian Islands. This move was decided upon after a conference in San Francisco yesterday upon the ways and means of excluding the dreaded fly pest that is menacing the fruit industry of California.

Carnes was for several years connected with the quarantine department of the state commission, with offices in the Ferry building, and has wide experience with insects from all parts of the world, dealing especially with their eradication and control both by natural and artificial means. The object of this investigation on the part of the commissioner is to obtain firsthand knowledge of the pest while at work in the open and to assist the commission in placing greater safeguards against its possible entry into California, together with a study of its various host fruits and a complete report of its presence in Hawaii.